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the American Academy of Arts and Sciences; an Honorary Member of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of London; an Honorary or Corresponding Member of several of our sister Historical Societies; a member, and at different periods an officer, of many other literary or scientific associations; and, from 1854 until his death, Secretary of the Board of Overseers of Harvard College.

A ceaseless activity characterized his whole life. No man was more familiarly known in our streets; and probably no one in the community was connected with a greater number of organizations formed for either temporary or permanent objects. If the knowledge and activity which were dissipated in so many and so various directions could have been concentrated on a smaller range of interests, he would doubtless have left a more durable reputation. As it is, very little remains to justify to another generation the undisputed rank which he held as one of our most learned antiquaries,—a man whose knowledge was minute, thorough, and exact, always ready, and always at the service of other inquirers pursuing similar investigations.

JANUARY MEETING, 1875.

A stated monthly meeting was held on the 14th instant, at 11 o'clock, A.M.; Vice-President ADAMS in the chair.

The Recording Secretary read the record of the preceding meeting.

The Librarian read his monthly list of donors to the Library.

The Corresponding Secretary read a letter of acceptance from Mr. Charles C. Perkins.

The Chairman now alluded to the decease, since the last meeting, of a distinguished Resident Member, the Rev. James Walker, D.D., paying an appropriate tribute to his memory. He concluded by offering the following resolution from the Council:—

Resolved, That this Society by the death of the Rev. James Walker, D.D., has lost one of its most revered associates. Eminent for his great learning, his profound wisdom, and his exalted moral worth, he had justly attained, at the close of a life of fourscore years, the reputation of a Christian philosopher. That in the high positions which he has filled he per-

formed services which have been gratefully appreciated in this community.

Resolved, That the President be requested to appoint a member of the Society to write a Memoir of Dr. Walker for the Proceedings.

The Chairman now called upon Dr. ELLIS, who spoke as follows:—

Dr. Walker has been a member of this Society nearly eighteen years. He was chosen into it on the same day on which De Tocqueville and Guizot, who has so recently preceded him in death, were elected Honorary Members. He was with us at the annual meeting preceding the last, his growing infirmities of late having put a bar on his frequent attendance. He contributed to our Proceedings the excellent Memoirs of Judge White and President Quincy; he took part in tributes to several of our associates as they passed away, and gave to the Society a fair share of the time and interest which he had to divide among many academic, literary, and benevolent trusts. He was a good and patient listener, too; no secondary excellence in a member of a society dealing but little with novel or exciting things. Most of us have known him in other scenes and relations of life. His great qualities of mind and his eminent virtues of character, his range of public services and his extended friendships, cemented by profound respect and gratitude, will assure for him multiplied and varied tributes, now that his work has ended. It is for us, in this our fellowship, devoted to historical and biographical studies, to make a respectful and affectionate recognition of him as lately our revered associate.

James Walker came of the substantial and sturdy yeoman stock which, emigrating from old England, rooted itself in this Bay Colony. His ancestor was in the first company of settlers. The family, through all its generations here, with a predominant element of farmers living on their own rural acres, thrifty and independent, has contributed to an extended region of our country a fair proportion of men eminent for talent and service. Of this stock was Timothy Walker, the first, and for fifty years the only, minister of the new wilderness settlement at Pennacook, Rumford, now Concord, N. H., whose daughter was the first wife of Count Rumford. Of the same stock were the late distinguished jurist, Judge Walker, of Ohio, and the mathematician and astronomer, the late Sears Cook Walker. The father of our associate, John Walker, was commissioned as a major-general in 1798, by President John Adams, and commanded our forces at Oxford, when hostil-

ties were apprehended from the French. He lived in that part of the town of Woburn originally Charlestown, which he was mainly instrumental in having set off as a town by itself, as Burlington. Here Dr. Walker and one brother, the only children, were born. The mother, Lucy Johnson, was a descendant in the fourth generation from the famous Captain Edward Johnson, surveyor, military leader, chronicler, and, we must add, poet-laureate of the colony,—the author of the “Wonder-Working Providence of Zion’s Saviour in New England.”

One had not need to trace in Dr. Walker, as they spoke for themselves, those inherited traits and qualities, physical, moral, and intellectual, which he derived from a pure and sturdy lineage of frugal ways, careful thrift, and self-respecting manliness and integrity of principle. The tastes and inclinations which he early manifested secured for him, at the cost of efforts and sacrifices from himself and his father, the privileges of a preparatory and a college education. The somewhat exacting conditions on which he won these privileges prompted him to a lively sympathy with students whose early lot was like his own. He retained through his long life, with all its honors and all its social surroundings, the simple tastes and habits, the plain ways of living, and the unworldly moderation which characterized his Puritan lineage. His native dignity dictated the degree of his conformity to all conventionalisms. His only form of self-indulgence was in the luxury of books. He was a faithful and an easy scholar, winning the first honors. The strength of his development and acquisitions through life was in moral and intellectual vigor, in logical power, and in acuteness of understanding. He had no musical ear, no artistic culture, and, perhaps, but moderate æsthetic appreciation. Had he written poetry, it would not probably have been much better than that of his maternal ancestor. He never crossed the sea, and he made but scant excursions on the land. He loved the quiet, the occupations, and the regularity of home life.

There was granted to him a long life, and at its close a natural death, which he was prepared to meet with Christian fortitude and peace. His wife had preceded him by a few years, and he never was a father. He was ready to do the full work of a man in exacting professional service as soon as he reached his maturity, and he had the well-won privilege of a period of honored and happy retirement after he had passed the appointed span. For nearly twenty-two years the beloved pastor of a large Christian society; for sixteen years a professor, and for seven years President, of Harvard College; a preacher, meanwhile, of extraordinary power and popularity

during all those years, with editorial, literary, and benevolent labors, multiplied and exacting, interspersed through them; and through his whole life a special counsellor and inspiration for young men fitting themselves for all high duties,—such, in brief summary, is his record. He wrought so faithfully and directly to meet the demands of his own time and place that he has probably left but small legacies from his mind and pen for posterity, other than that which is perpetual and benevolent, as the fruitage of an eminently pure and useful life. His mind and character present an inspiring and interesting study.

Dr. Walker had, to a most remarkable degree, a very rare faculty, when he wrote on ethical, moral, or philosophical subjects, of making a clear, strong, and well-defined *statement*,—a statement which should express all he meant to say without suggesting, or intimating, or implying, or leaving to be inferred, any thing more than he said. There was no penumbra of vagueness, no unfilled margin about it. The statement was all nucleus, and though often not so large or full in the avowal of opinion or the taking of a position as some hearers would have welcomed, it was all they were to have, and they were to make the most of it. It was the natural proclivity and preference of his own mind to say very clearly and very positively what he meant to say, and then to close his lips while the ears of his hearers were still open. But this natural proclivity of his was strengthened by a dislike which amounted to an antipathy, though generally expressed in humor and banter, of the orphic or transcendental style brought in by some of his contemporaries and friends. He loved to read their books and essays for relaxation. The bewitched syntax by which, in turning a sentence end for end, they converted a commonplace truism into an oracle, gave him matter for jocosity. He would make a study of one of their characteristic sentences, wondering at first whether it meant any thing, then as to which of some half dozen possible meanings it was the vehicle, and ending often by putting a meaning into it.

These clear-cut and carefully limited statements, so characteristic in the utterances of Dr. Walker, were all the more guarded as the significance and critical import of the subject which he was treating, or the phase or tendency of the speculative thought which was engaging him, made his hearers the more intent to have him define his position. Some of them thought that a dash of mental or moral courage would have kept his lips still open. Some thought he would have increased his personal weight as an influence, even over those who would not have been in accord with him, by taking side heartily with

the party with which he might be in fuller sympathy. Others still tried to fix him, as they said, where he belonged, by supplementing his public cautious utterances by his sometimes very free private confidences.

As the case stands, for an estimate either of the fulness of his wisdom or the sturdiness of his independence, as manifested by any strongly defined position marking his individuality, it will probably be generally recognized that caution in public speech and action was his main characteristic. Two very significant movements, of especial import to one of his profession and position, went forward around him in the circle of which he was at the centre at the period of his most vigorous life,—the transcendental movement in the field of speculative and critical religious thought, and the anti-slavery and related reforms on the political field.

Many men of much less weight than himself started into notoriety by speech and action more bold and forward than were his. Many men, not his equals in ability, have secured a fame which extends beyond and will outlast his, by apt and effective use of opportunity and by meeting popular expectation. He proved himself consummately able and free as an exponent and champion of one phase in the advance of New England speculative theology, in its ever-restless assertions and negations of development. But as the process went on beyond the stage and the results where he had stood as a foremost, unflinching, and most positive preacher and controversialist, he reserved himself from all public and avowed handling of it. The most we can say of his position afterwards is that it was that mentally of an umpire, and socially of a most intelligent, hospitable, and sharply discerning trier of the spirits of those who were carrying on or attempting to stay the process. No one was more curious or keen than he in watching the tentative stages and the development of the rationalistic school. He read and tried to digest all its contributions to the press. He was interested to know the position and attitude of all our professional men, scholars, thinkers, and writers, in this ferment of opinions and notions. With the spirit of progress in all truth and wisdom, he was in perfect sympathy. With some of the methods pursued and some of the anticipatory boastings over results claimed as reached, he did not accord. He was not sure that there was any bottom where some of his friends were sounding; at any rate, he did feel sure that they had not found it. Probably those who knew him best and longest have inferred that the tendency of his mind, besides being intensely deliberative, was also naturally sceptical. He believed but little, and that quite after the habit of an eclectic, out of the

whole sum of traditional and accepted tenets. And that may have been the reason why he so strongly emphasized what he retained as certified to his own understanding and convictions.

As it was with the theological and speculative, so it was in the great reformatory movements in politics and society, so stirring and exciting in our community during his professional activity. He was cautious and reticent about them publicly. He did not obtrude himself or assert himself on either side, and many on either side would have been glad to have claimed and followed him as leader and champion. Bets were often staked as to how his vote or ballot would be cast. But no money was lost in the hazard, as, in such critical cases as prompted it, he did not vote at all. Prominent and ardent men and women, committed to discipleship or advocacy of the one or the other of our *isms*, schools, and parties, would hold confidential interviews with him, and come away equally persuaded that he was in sympathy with each of them. And he was, so far as he saw that either of them had hold of any portion of the root of the matter.

It was in vain, however, that any one attempted to draw from him a decisive committal beyond what he chose to make unprompted. There comes to my mind a scene which has often pleasantly revived in me the impression of his calm reticence. In the heated excitements of our political field in the presidential canvass of 1856, on the eve of the election, when three candidates had their respective champions and parties, and we were told, as usual, that the fate of the nation was hanging on the issue, I chanced to be talking quietly with him on other matters, in a corner of Little & Brown's bookstore. A customer coming in, an ardent and inflamed party-man, espied the Doctor, and moving up to him began in fervid and tremulous tones to talk of the crisis impending and how deep was his anxiety. The Doctor sympathetically made stiff and stern the recent genial play of his features, and answered: "Oh! very, very critical!" Our third party, thinking the feeling manifested might warrant his going a little further,—it proved to be a good deal further,—abruptly put the question: "Doctor, which of these three shall you vote for?" The Doctor had recourse to his familiar habit of manipulating and rubbing his sleeve, doing it this time very hard, as if to develop full electricity for the effort, and with the most solemn gravity of tone and emphasis replied: "I've been thinking of that myself!" "So have I," said his questioner; and, having seen so sternly grave a look, he thought he had got an answer, and bowed his leave.

I do not know whether any of you in this hall to-day will recall a most characteristic discourse which he delivered in the round of his pulpit exchanges. I heard it myself in the college pulpit before he was a professor, and while he was still a parish minister. The discourse was the subject of much lively and critical comment. It was at a time when the strife between the reformers and the conservatives, so called, was very ardent in this region, and engaged all preachers and speakers in their vocations, and the rest of the community in watching them. If a reformatory measure was right, as directed against a giant iniquity, should it not be pressed at once unflinchingly, even if the consequences foreboded from so pressing it without caution or hesitancy threatened to be disastrous? The text of his discourse was Prov. xiv. 12: "There is a way which seemeth right unto a man, but the end thereof are the ways of death." He began by setting forth the majesty and sanctity of the right. It was ordained of God, was always to be revered and obeyed, never to be trifled with by timid fears, or by calculating risks, or by forecasting results. With emphatic and solemn tones, in sentences laden with simplicity, yet with ponderous import, the preacher urged that, having once made sure of what was right, it was to be loyally and trustfully dared and done.

There were glances, nods, and looks of approval on radical faces, signifying: "We know where the preacher stands now. He is on our side." That sermon, however, had two distinct parts, made by a division running through it; and the latter half was introduced by a distinctly pronounced "*But*." The purport of it was that sometimes, and on some most serious and vital issues, it was only by taking probable *consequences* into view that we could form an intelligent opinion as to what was right in any course of action. The conservative faces here brightened, and, as the services closed, probably those whose sympathies were on either side concluded that the preacher had given them all alike something to think of.

Without putting into any secondary position, on the scale of his great gifts as a preacher, the marvellous force of his simple, logical, and most effective style of writing and expressing clear and strong thoughts, we must refer his power in the pulpit largely to the manner and emphasis of his delivery, that would have made even commonplace interesting and impressive. I acceded to his pulpit cushion, and I know of what I speak. He would work severity into his brow and sternness of expression into his mild features, and ply, not his fist, but his half-open hand, in driving and clenching his arguments. His favorite rivet for uniting his arguments was the word *besides*.

These impressive qualities of his style, delivery, and emphasis,

were the mellowed deposit of an over-fervent and even violent and fierce manner of writing and preaching, characteristic of the early years of his professional life, at a time of sharp controversy in his religious fellowship. That period of strife was short, but it was marked by much personal bitterness and social disturbance. He threw into it his strong convictions and his zeal of championship; and his word, always with power, was at times heated and harsh. I recall an incident associated with this library, as I stood on this spot, and he was seated by my side, which is so beautifully illustrative of the gentleness of his maturity and of the candor of his self-judgment, that I will relate it. When, in the year 1858, the Society came into the possession of the voluminous manuscript journals of the venerable Dr. Pierce, of Brookline, that devoted chronicler of all that related to the College, it being known that there were many personal details and criticisms in the volumes, a committee was charged with the examination of them to report upon their disposal. I made that report, recommending, for reasons, that the volumes for a period of years to come should be placed under lock and key in our cabinet. As I sat down, Dr. Walker whispered in my ear the question, "Is there any thing in them about me?" To my reply that there was, and his adding that he would like to see it, I put into his hand this volume, opened on the entry of February 10, 1819, where he read as follows: "To Charlestown, to the dedication of the new brick meeting-house. The sermon, from 2d Corinthians, x. 7, was preached by the minister, Mr. James Walker. It was a defence of himself, and liberal Christians in general, against the aspersions cast on them by their opponents. It was written and delivered in a very energetic manner. The temper and spirit of the discourse appeared somewhat similar to the late Dr. Mayhew's. I should judge that the sermon was adapted rather to enrage than to conciliate opponents." As our friend returned me the book, he whispered with the calmest intensity, as if it concerned anybody other than himself: "It's all true, all true, every word of it."

But, even in his early work as a controversialist, there is no trace of any of the arts of misrepresentation or malignity, which we have too well learned to associate with sectarian strifes. He was never capable of such enormities. He was concerned only to maintain the ground of and the right to hold opinions reached in the free and right use of the powers given to man for discovering the truth. He learned in the trial of his own abilities that the best sort of disciples are won, and the worst sort of opponents are resisted or conciliated, by the force of gentleness.

When the so-called "spiritual manifestations," through mediums and *séances*, were a novelty in this community, several of his friends engaged very earnestly in efforts to win his interest and attention to them. One friend, as he told me, even assured him that he would doubtless make a most effective medium himself, and was bound to use his latent capacities of that sort for the benefit of his fellow-men. Others could not but feel that he was rather an unpromising subject for any thing of the kind. But he found amusement in the reports brought and in the importunity engaged to enlist him. I went with him on three occasions to such *séances*, in no more hopeful a mood than he was. One could see, by a sort of roguish expectancy, but ill-disguised by the gravity of his brow, that he was looking rather to the fun of the thing than for any Pythian illumination. The "manifestations," indeed, stood a poor chance when scanned by the eyes that were set in his forehead and by the thinking which went on behind it. The "spirits" made a marked failure of it on each occasion, and I must say that he rather enjoyed their discomfiture. Indeed, any delineation of the character of this most genial man would be defective that failed to recognize the deep and rich spirit of humor, almost of a boyish rollicking, that was in him.

How radiant and delightful he was in his private confidences, and often in the social group! What a wonderful range and variety of expression could play over the features and motions of his countenance and mien! He was never subject to moodiness or depression. He had no melancholy retrospects, except as sadness tinged the vacancies that multiplied with his lengthening years. With all his thinkings and reasonings, he had studied himself into, and not out of, that strong and cheerful religious faith which is the best blessing of life as it passes, and the only welcome and sufficient solace at its close.

The Chairman next called upon President ELIOT of Harvard College, whose relations to Dr. Walker for the last few years had been most intimate. He spoke of his exalted wisdom, his great administrative qualities as President of the College, and his interest in young men.

Mr. Eliot was followed by Dr. PEABODY, who said,—

MR. PRESIDENT,—It was not my happiness to be, at any time, officially associated with Dr. Walker; and I, therefore, shall speak of him solely as a preacher. The early portion of his ministry was a season of theological controversy, in which, though by nature and principle a lover of peace, he was com-

pelled to bear a part ; and it was a bold, manly, and honorable part, — in reasoning, not in invective, — in logical and forceful statements of his own views, not in personal attack or rejoinder, — and, especially, in the vigorous maintenance of the duty, even more than the right, of free inquiry, and the right of unmolested utterance and profession. Yet services of this sort were not his chosen work.

His preaching was, for the most part, practical ; not, however, in the sense in which that much abused word is frequently employed, to denote the exhibition of feeble commonplace and stale sentimentality, — a hash of Poor Richard's Almanac, with a slight seasoning of Christianity. With him, practice was inseparable from belief and conviction ; and practical preaching was that which drew its précepts and sanctions from the very bosom of God, from the absolute, immutable, and eternal right, and which addressed itself to the infallible conscience, — the God in man. He thus probed the hearts of his hearers ; instead of propounding maxims, he implanted principles, and laid the foundation for Christian morality in Christian piety. Trite truths were thus made by him intensely impressive, because his hearers had never before traced them to their source and followed them to their issues. It was his wont, not infrequently, to select for his subject some principle so obvious as to be doubted by none, and yet so familiar as to have lost its place in men's serious regard ; to state it in a paradoxical form, thus drawing attention to it as to what had never been heard before ; to vitalize it with all the energy of his profound thought and earnest feeling, and thus to deposit it as a moral force, thenceforth constant and efficient in the hearts and lives of his receptive hearers.

Ethical preaching like his has been heard from no one else in his generation. Very many there are who have owed to him the sovereignty of law and right over their whole lives ; and many have been his single discourses which have been rehearsed years and years afterward, as having created epochs in the moral history of their listeners.

This pre-eminence he attained at a very early period in his ministry, and it remained his to its close. I well remember him, when, in my boyhood, he often exchanged pulpits with the minister of my native parish. There were then the simplicity of statement, the closely compacted argument, the profound solemnity of appeal, the forceful majesty of utterance, and the air of one who forgets not for a moment that he stands as an ambassador from God to man, which have been so deeply felt by those who have listened to him in later years.



Heliotype.

James R. Osgood & Co., Boston.

CHRISTOPHER GORE.

Governor of Massachusetts 1809-1810.

From the original portrait in the possession of the Massachusetts Historical Society.

Mr. WATERSTON, an old acquaintance of Dr. Walker, also paid a warm tribute to his memory.

Mr. WHITMORE communicated the following paper on "The Payne and Gore Families."

The following account of the Payne family is copied from a manuscript book now in the possession of Mrs. Lucy P. Weeks, which is perhaps unique in its history. The book was bought in Hamburg in 1660 by Tobias Payne, who brought it to Boston. He wrote in it a record of his travels, and in each succeeding generation some one has continued the record.

It has seemed worth while to print the early part without abbreviation, and to add a few notes explanatory of the family connections. As this brings into our limit the family of Governor Christopher Gore, it has been decided by the Publishing Committee to have a heliotype made of the portrait of that distinguished member of the Society, which will be found herein.

Though this communication contains more genealogical detail than is usual in the pages of these Proceedings, it is to be remembered that, owing to the deficiencies of the Boston records, the facts herein given cannot be elsewhere found.

A short abstract of the Course of my Life. T.P.

I was borne in the parish of Fownhope¹ in the County of Hereford, my father being named W^m. Payne, and my grand-father Tobias Payne, whoe lived in the parish of Kingscapple in the sayd County, but was borne at Barkley in the County of Glocestre where his ancestors had lived. In the yeare, 1640 I was put to schole to lerne English, and there continued untill 1645, when I spent some tyme to lerne the rudiiments of lattyn and to Cyfre; after which tyme untill the yeare 1648, I remayned with my grandfather: but God Almighty at that tyme taking him out of this world, I returned to my father at fownhope, where I remayned untill the later end of the yeare 1649. But haveinge noe Employment was not satisfied with that course of life, soe desired him to place me in London; whereupon he sent me there with an entru'son soe to doe: but that faylinge I returned into the Cuntry agayne. However the next yeare A^o 1650, I went for London agayne and applied my selfe to my uncle Richard Bridges, with hopes to finde out some place, but could not doe it to our Content; however rather then be Idle, he lett me remayne with his uncle Alderman Adams, from whom I might depart at pleasure; soe betoke my selfe under him to recieve his rents, keepe his cash &c.

In the yeare 1651, the Alderman departed with his family for Elsenham in Essex where wee lived that sommer, and returned against the

¹ Fownhope and Kings-Caple are parishes in Herefordshire, about three miles apart, and lying south of the city of Hereford some six miles. From the facts here given it would probably be easy to trace the ancestry of Tobias Payne.

winter to London agayne. Haveinge remayned with the Alderman 3 yeares, viz. untill the end of the yeare 1653, (in which tyme I studied french and made a beginninge in Spanish, as also bettered my self in wrighting and Arithmetique), when I understood from his sonn-in-law Mr. W^m. Christmas, that his factor, Mr. Richard Twyford, in Hamburg, had occasion for an aprentize. I thereupon acquainted Mr. Christmas that I was not mynded to remayne any longer with the Alderman, and had likewise a desire to see some forreigne parts. Soe with the help of my uncle Bridges, agreed with him, viz, to pay the sayd Mr. Twyford 200 ster^l. ready money, and to serve him 8 yeares, as alsoe that my uncle should stand security in a Bond of 1000^l for my faithful service. Soe in the beginninge of January 1654, I toke leave of the Alderman &c. and sett forwards my Jorney for Hamburg; first for Gravesend, thence with the Paquett boat for Dunkerke, and soe through flanders, Brabant, Zeland, Holland, East and West friezland, dukedom of Oldenburg, Bishoprick of Bremen and Holstein; and soe through God's mercy, I arrived safe at Hamburg in the later end of the sayd month of January, in which T saw these Cittyes and places following, viz, Dunkerke, Mardike, Ostend, Vern, Bridges, the fort S^t darsasin, Sluce, flushing, Medilburg, Trevees, dort, Rotterdam, delft, Leyden, Amsterdam, Harlengin, Lewarden, Groningen, delfshill, Embden, Apen, Oldenburg, delmenhurst, Bremen and Stade.

Soe cominge to Hamburg, I aplied my selfe to my Mr, and was presently bound to him (the 200^l being paid by his order to Mr. Robert Christmas, and the bond for my faithfull service entered into by my Uncle), whereupon I entered his service; and was in few dayes after sent by him out into the Cuntry to Hanover, for to lern the high dutch or German language: where, after I had remayned 4 months, and made an Indifrent progress, was (in regard of business) called home agayne; in which Jorney the only noated things I saw were the Prince of Hanover and Prince of Zell's Courts.

Returning to Hamburg, I betoke me to my Employment, and the ensuing Winter, my Mr. haveing occasion for England, departed thither, and left me alone in the business, which I managed till his returne about 3 months after, and then delivered him all things to his good Content. Not long after I was sent to Bremen to get in some old debts, and returned thence in 6 weekes, Continewinge in my business untill March, '56, at which tyme I rec'd the sorrowfull news of my father's decease; soe desired leave of my Mr. to returne into England for to settle something that was fallen into me by his decease; which I obteyned, and in the month of May departed ham^s in our Company's ship, Cap^{ta}. Edm: Green, Mr., and had a verry sudayne passage for London, from whence after a short stay I departed into the Cuntry, where dispachinge my business, I returned againe for London: and toke my passage in Cap^{ta}. James Talbot, one of our Comp^a. ships, for dordrecht in Holland, where by God's mercy wee arrived in few dayes.

From thence I went over land for Hamburg, viz. through Gelderland, Westphalia, &c, and saw in my Jorney, Harlem, Nareden, Amrefort, Swoll, lyngen, Welshuisen, Bremefurt and horneburg, &c Soe returning

to Ham^r thanked God for his Continewall preservation of me, and fell agayne to my business, in which I remayned until the yeare 1657, when understanding from my friends that my presence in England was verry needfull, as to the disposeinge of some lands fallen unto me by the death of my father, I obtayned agayne leave of my Mr. to returne thither, and in the month of Aug: sett forwarde by land for Holland; in which passage, besides what formerly mentioned, I saw these following places. doemin (?) Bolsworth, Workum, Enkusen (where I had the honor to sup with 2 of the states gen^l viz myn h^r Marode and myn h^r de Vett) and Armuyen. Att Flushing, with some other passengers, I hyered a small vessel, and in 24 howres wee arrived through God's mercy in safety at Gravesend; and from thence to London, where I found the Comp^a shipp, Capt. Edm: Green in a readinesse to depart for Hamburg.

Soe after 14 dayes stay in the Citty I departed into the Cuntry and remayned there 3 weekes, in which tyme I effected my business, and returned agayne for London, where I understood that Capt. Green lay wind-bound in Guinborough road. Soe I presently departed London in a payre of oares, and after much danger came aboard of him there, and in a day or two after had a fayr wind, which brought us in a short tyme to Ham^r.

Cominge thither I fell agayne to my business, in which I remayned untill the year 1658, and then in February was sent out by my Mr. to gett in some debts in the Cuntry, in which Jorney I passed through the dominions of the dukes of Brunswig and Luneburg, as alsoe of the Elector of Brandenburg and Bishop of Collen; and saw (besides what formerly mentioned) the following places: Brounswig, Luneburg, Hildisheim, Bocklam, Saltsdetford, and Lambspringe, a monastry of English Benedictines where I was moast civilly Entertainyd for the space of 2 or 3 dayes, by the Lord Abbote Placidius Gascon, and the rest. Soe returninge to Hamb^r fell agayne to my business. In the month of November in this yeare 1658 my master's business callinge him agayn for England, he departed thither and lefte me the management of his affayres here, which I performed to his Content untill his returne, which was in the month of March 1659. In the month of July followinge I was agayne sent into the Cuntry to gather in moneys, and saw (besides what formerly mentioned) Mynd, Lemgo, Flote, Neyenburg, Veerden, Veerden Sconce, Jeance. and Neystatt. Soe returning to Hamb^r. in November afterwards, my Mr. presently departed for England, and left me agayne alone in the business which I managed untill his returne, which was in May following, A^o. 1660, and then dd. him all things to his Content. In the month of January 1662 my Mr. went agayne for England and left me the last tyme in his business: about the later end of March he returned agayne. Soe my tyme being expired, I delivered him all things to his Content, and with satisfaction on boath sides departed his service, receivinge of him the Bond of 1000^l which my uncle had entered into for my fidelity, which I returned for London cancelled, with due acknowledgments for his love.

Hereupon I beginne the management of my owne affaires and the servinge of some friends in Comission, in which employment I con-

tinued untill the yeare 1664, and then upon the 20th of Aprill I left Hamburg, and departed by land for England; in which Jorney I saw besides what formerly mentioned, these Citties and places following, viz Hinlopen, Molguern, Standen, Horn, Edam, Mopiskedam, Tertolen, Antwerpen, Brussels, Alst, Gends, Ostend, the miraculous church of our Lady of Laken by Brussels, the Prince of Orange's house of Risewick and in the Bush by the Hague Wininbergen, Burburg, Greneling and Callis, from whence I toke my passage in the pakquett boate for dover, and the 24th. of May arrived, God be thanked, in safety at London. I saw alsoe in this Jorney (which are omitted above) Mauritius fort, Nassaw fort, Salter fort, Klunder fort, Hogerwerft fort, the small city of Sandflet, Frederick Henry fort, Hulst, Bergen vp some, Lillo fort, gentz fort, Lieskineo hock fort, all belonging to the hollanders upon the frontiers of Brabant; as also the Phillip fort, the Mary fort, the perle fort, S^t John's fort, Issabella fort, belonginge to the Spaniards by Antwerp, together with the Nassaw and Orange forts there belonging to the States.

Arrivinge at London as aforesad, I applied my selfe to some members of the royall Comp^a whoe had Invited me over to undertake an Imployment in their service, which after 2 or 3 treaties were concluded upon, viz to goe first to Barbados, and there to reside in Comission with Mr. Peter Collison and Mr Thomas Modyford untill Mr. Reid arrived there, and then to goe downe unto Jamaica in Comission with S^r Tho. Modyford &c. Soe upon the p^{mo}. Sept^{br}. 1664, I dep'ted from London for Gravesend where I lay till the 5 ditto and then Embarqued my selfe upon the Concord, Capt. James Strutt, Mr. for the Barbados lying then in the Hope, 14 gunnes, 250 tunne, 22 seamen and about 65 passenger. The 6 ditto in the name of God we weighed anchor thence.

[We omit the log of the voyage, it being of no interest. On Sept. 14 they lost sight of England, and arrived at Barbados Oct. 16.]

The 16th. in the morninge wee were hard by the land and about 8 a Clock cast anchor in Carlisle Bay, and soe went on shoar at the Indian Bridge or S^t Michaell's towne, Givinge God thanks for our prosperous passage, and his mercifull preservation of us. Our voyage from the downes was 32 dayes, in which tyme wee sayled by computation, comparing the logg and observations, about 4000 miles.

Some tyme after I had resided in Barbados, I had a Ballance and Inventory of the royall Company's concernes delivered unto me, which I posted into a new payer of Bookes and sent them copies of all unto my deliveringe over the sayd Bookes unto Mr Thomas Colleton¹ and Mr. John Reid, which was in the month of December 1665, and then receivinge a l^{re} from the Comp^a with ord^r for my goeinge downe to Jamaica, I Embarc'd the first opportunity; which was the Oporto March^t, Capt. James Alford comand^r, designed thether with 500

¹ Mr. Thomas Colleton, according to BURKE, was son of Sir John C., the first baronet of the name, a title still existing. Sir John was a large proprietor of lands in America, and three of his sons married in Barbadoes.

negroes. In which shipp I Embarqued my selfe the 21 Xbre, being thursday.

[We omit the log of this voyage also.]

January 1665-6. Fryday the 5th about 3 a clock in the afternoone, we came to an anchor in the Harbour of Port Royall; for which God be prayded. Our Voyage was 16 dayes and very troublesome, in regard wee were pestored with soe many negroes, and feared an insurrection. The next day I wayted upon his Excellency, S^r. Thomas Modyford,¹ Governor at St Jago de la Vega, and soe fell to assistinge in the Company's business; wherein I continued untill the begininge of October 1666, at which tyme the Comp^a ordered S^r. Thomas (in regard the Contract with the Spaniards went not forward) to reduse the factory to two p'sons only; soe he was pleased to make choyce of Mr Hendee Molesworth and my selfe, outinge Mr Lewis and Mr. Reid. But presently after it pleased God to visit me with Sickness, and the advise of my Dr^r was, that in case I removed not to an other clymate, might run a great risics of death or a tediouse sickness.

Soe I petitioned S^r. Thomas that he would discharge me of the Company's service, which he accordingly did under his hand; whereupon I delivered up and cleared my accounts, and the 12th. September sett sayle from Jamaica in the Friendship Catch, burthen 25 tonne, Tho: Jenner Comander, bound for New England.

[We omit the log of this voyage also; the vessel had many passengers, and was poorly supplied with provisions, but arrived safely October 22.]

October the 21th. wee made Cape Codd and met with a Catch outward bound, but could not speak with her, havinge a Calme. Wee saw heerabouts many whales, Penguins, and other sea-fowle. The 22th. wee came up in sight of the Islands before Boston, but the wind veeringe to N. W. were forced back and put into Plymouth.

The 23th. October wee went on shore there and hyred horses for Boston, being 40 myle of, where wee arrived the 25th. ditto, for which blessed be Almighty God whoe hath byn pleased to preserve me hitherto out of all knowne and unknowne dangers, *and to a good wife.*

[Here the record ceases, and another hand takes the pen, and continues thus:]

"William Payne, the only child was born January 22^d. 1669 on a friday morning, and after scholing went to Colledge Anno 1685, where I remained 4 years, then lived with my father Rich^d Middlecott two years, to keep his Warehouse: Anno 1692 I went for England and returned the next year to merchandise; but meeting with continued losses I gott my L^d. Bellamont's comission for the Impost, anno 1698, for Dr^r. Collector 1699. In which post I continued to the year 1710.

¹ Sir Thomas Modyford, Bart., was Governor of Jamaica and made a baronet in 1664; but the title became extinct in 1703. His brother, Sir James, was also Governor of Jamaica, also made a baronet, and d. s. p. m. in 1675. — BURKE.

Oct 1694 I was marryed to Mrs Mary Taylor by whom I had four children.

William Payne	born Nov 25	1695	
Tobias	"	June 25	1697
Sarah	"	Jan'y	1699
Mary	"	Jan'y 6	1700

On the same day, Jan'y 6th 1700 my wife dyed in childbed and in May 12, 1703, I was again Marryed to Margarett Stewart by whom I have the following.

Sarah Payne	born June 15,	1704
William Payne	„ Sept. 19,	1706
William Payne	„ Jan'y 26,	1707
Edward Payne	„ Mch. 17,	1708
Ann Payne	„ June 8	1711
John Payne	„ Feb. 9	1712
Edward Payne	„ Oct 1,	1714
Margaret	„ May 22,	1716
Richard Payne	„ April 4,	1718
[Thomas Payne	„ April 23,	1720
Edward Payne	„ Feb 4,	1721
Jane Payne	„ Feb 17,	1723.]*

[A new writing here begins, that of Deacon Edward Payne, grandson of the emigrant.]

BOSTON, Feb. 4th. 1744-5.

The foregoing account of my grandfather's Life and Family continued down to this day, p. EDWARD PAYNE.

Tobias Payne, my Grandfather arrived at Boston from Jamaica the 26th Oct. 1666; from whence he intended to proceed (as soon as he had recovered his health) to the Island of Madeira; but finding this Place so encourageing to Trade, he soon resolved to tarry here; accordingly in November following he was married to Mrs Sarah Standish, widow of Cap^t Miles Standish, to whom she was married in 16—, and with whom she lived but about — months. She had no children by him; he sailed hence for England and was never heard off.

Her maiden name was Winslow, daughter of Mr John Winslow of Boston, Merchant.† She had 5 Brothers and 4 Sisters viz

John Winslow
Edward Winslow
Samuel Winslow
Isaac Winslow
Joseph Winslow

* These three names and dates are added later, evidently by the son Edward.

† Son of Edward, Gov^r of Plymouth; he married Miss Chilton the first European Woman that landed in this Coast. Gov. Winslow had 3 sons, John, Kenelm and Edw^d. General Winslow was son of Edward. — Note in original.¹

¹ This foot-note requires the addition of a few words to make it all right. It should be "son of Edward [and brother of Edward jr.] gov^r of Plymouth. [Edward Winslow Sr. father of] Gov. W. had three sons, [this] John, Kenelm and Edward. General [Josiah] Winslow was son of [Gov.] Edward." This

Her eldest sister was married to Mr. Laitham; another was married to Mr Grey; whose daughter married Mr. Leblone. A third married to Mr Southward: a fourth was married to Mr. Little.

My grandfather had one child by her, viz, my father William Payne; he was born the 22^d Jan'y 1668; after which my Grandfather liv'd but about 8 months, and on the 12 Sept^r 1669 he departed this Life.

Anno 1672, my Grandmother was again married to Mr Richard Middlecott, Merchant, son of Mr Middlecott of Wormister in England. He lived with a merchant in Bristol; after his time was expired he came to N. E. and settled here as a Merchant. She had 4 children by him.

Mary Middlecott	born	1673	[1 July, 1674] ¹
Sarah	do.	1678	[2 June, 1678]
Edward	do.	1680	
Jane	do.	1682	[16 Sept. 1682]

June 13, 1704 Mr Middlecott died, and left her again a Widow (with 5 children) which she continued untill her Decease, being the 10th June 1726.

MARY MIDDLECOTT her Eldest Daughter was married about Anno 1696 to Mr Henry Gibbs,² son of Councillor Gibbs of Barbadoes, by whom she had 3 children born here, viz,

Sarah Gibbs
John Gibbs
Henry Gibbs

After which, Anno —, Mr Gibbs went to Barbadoes to settle his affairs there, and intending to return and settle here; but his father dying while he was there prevented it —. He sent for his Wife to come there to him which she did, but left her two Eldest children behind with my Father: soon after her arrivall there Mr Gibbs died.

makes it correct, though Mr. Payne had evidently confounded Edward, S^r, who never emigrated, with his son Governor Edward. This manuscript is another authority for the claim of Mary Chilton to be the first woman who landed on our shores. See SAVAGE *s. v.* WINSLOW; he counts only nine children, three daughters and six sons, adding Benjamin, not given above. We know by Bradford that there were ten children, and this account of five daughters and five sons agrees therewith. We must therefore leave out Savage's Benjamin, and add Mrs. Southward and Mrs. Little.

¹ These three dates in brackets are added from SAVAGE, who, however, says the widow died in 1728. He states that Edward came here with his father, not that he was born here in 1680. Mr. Richard Middlecot was a man of importance, a Councillor named in the Second Charter, &c.

² "Henry Gibbs, son of Counoellor Gibbs of Barbados." We had here in Boston a family of Gibbs beginning with Robert, who was father of Rev. Henry G., minister at Watertown. This Robert was the fourth son of Sir Henry Gibbs of Honington, co. Warwick, Eng., and his brothers were Thomas of Honington, Henry of Halford, Ralph of Whaddon, and John of Virginia. This John is otherwise called of Barbadoes. In Hotten's "Original Lists of Emigrants," p. 469, we find that in 1678 there were living in the parish of St. Andrew's, Barbadoes, Lieutenant Basil Gibbs, who owned 45 negroes, and Captain John Gibbs, who owned 93 negroes. John Gibbs of Christ Church parish owned 10 negroes.

Anno 1702 she was again married at Barbadoes to Othaniel Haggat, Esq. by whom she had 4 children born at Barbadoes, viz

Othaniel	Haggat
Nathaniel	do
Mary	do
William	do.

She lived at Barbadoes till June 1718, when Mr Haggatt his Wife and the three youngest children took their Passage in Capt. Spencer for Boston, to vissitt her Relations here: but she was depriv'd of that Pleasure, for about 8 days before their arrival, she dyed in the 45 year of her age. The next year Mr Haggat return'd to Barbadoes, and took with him

Sarah Gibbs
John Gibbs
Mary Haggat

Anno 1702 SARAH MIDDLECOTT was married to Mr. Lewis Boucher,¹ who came from —— in France, and settled here as a merchant, by whom she had 6 children, viz

Ann Boucher	born April 1703
Sarah	„ Sept. 1705
Mary	„ 1708 } these three all died
Mary	„ 1710 }
Lewis	„ 1713 } very young.
Jane	„ May 1716

He sailed hence for England anno 1715, and was never heard of more.

EDWARD MIDDLECOTT lived with his Father to learn Merch^t till anno —, then went for England where he purchased his Father's Life in an estate at Wormister of £300 pr. ann. which was entailed to him by his Uncle. He married the only Daughter of ——, Anno — by whom he had one child, viz Edward Middlecott, born at Wormister, anno — .

JANE MIDDLECOTT was married anno 1702, to Elisha Cooke,² Esq., of Boston, by whom she had 10 children, viz

Elisha	born 1703, died young.
Middlecot	born 1705
Elisha	} these four died very
Elisha	
Jane	
Jane	
Elizabeth	Feb. 1708.
Sarah	April 1711.
Jane	died young.
Mary	1723.

¹ The name of Boucher is uncommon here; but Drake mentions Thomas B. in 1742, as a member of the First Baptist Church.

² Elisha Cooke, jr., was a prominent citizen, representative for Boston, served as Councillor 1717, 1724, 1725, 1726, 1728, negatived in 1718, chosen Speaker 1720, negatived, and the House thereon dissolved. His father, Dr. Elisha Cooke, was even more prominent in our local politics. Hutchinson, ii. 211, speaks highly of him, and thanks his grandson Middlecot Cooke for the use of valuable papers.

Anno 1737 August 24, Mr Cooke departed this Life aged 59. Sept. 1743, my aunt Cooke departed this Life aged 61.

Sarah Gibbs, my couzen went from here to Barbadoes with her Father-in-law, Mr Haggat, anno 1719, where she married Mr. Scott.

My couzen *John Gibbs* continued with my father till anno —, after which he lived with Mr Jeffries to learn Merch^t accounts till anno 1717 or 1718, and in 1719 he went to Barbadoes with his Father-in-Law, Mr Haggat, where he ended his days anno 1720, a Batch.

His Brother, *Henry Gibbs*, went to Barbadoes with his Mother, anno — and in a few years returned to my Father to be Educated here; he also lived with Mr. Jeffries to learn Merchants Accounts till anno —; then he went to Barbadoes where he married M^r — by whom he had — children. He died there anno —.

My couzen *Othaniel Haggat* went from Barbadoes for England, in anno 1717, to be brought up in the University there: after which he returned to Barbadoes and married his mother in law's eldest daughter, by whom he had — children; was one of the Judges of the Island. He died there anno —.

My couzen *Nathaniel Haggat* came to Boston with his Father anno 1718, and continued here with my Father till anno —. Then went for England in Capt. Durell, and from thence to the University at Dublin, where he continued till anno — after which he went to Barbadoes, and married his mother-in-law's youngest daughter, by whom he has severall children, and with whom he now lives at Barbadoes where he is one of the Judges.

My couzen *Mary Haggat* returned to Barbadoes with her Father, and from thence went to her Aunt — at Bristoll, where she now lives a maiden.

My couzen *William Haggat* came to Boston with his Father, 1718, and continued here till anno — when he went for England with his brother Nathaniel, and from thence to Dublin: after which he entered into Holy Orders, is settled at Barbadoes where he now lives, and is married to —.

My couzen *Ann Boucher*, daughter of my Aunt Sarah Middlecot, was married in Sept 1721 to Mr. Nathaniel Cunningham of Boston, Merchant, by whom she had 8 children, viz

Nathaniel	10 April	1725
Ann		
Ruth	15 Jany	1728
Sarah	6 Sept	1731
Timothy		

She departed this Life the 31st March 1736.

Sarah Boucher was married in Oct. 1729 to Mr. John Foye of Charlestown, Merchant, by whom she had 6 children, viz

Sarah Foye	born	2 Jany	1731
Ann		Sept	1733
John		Sept	1734
Elizabeth		Dec.	1735
Ann		Apr.	1737
Lewis		Jan'y	1738.

Jane Boucher now lives a maiden.

Middlecot Cooke, son of Jane Middlecot, my Aunt, now lives a Batchelor.

Sarah Cooke, daughter of ditto was married in May 1733 to Mr John Phillips of Boston, Merchant, by whom she had 5 children, viz

Elisha Cooke	Sept 1733
John	April 1735
William	Aug. 1736
Thomas	Oct 1737 died Feb. 1741
Mary	May 1739 died Oct. 1741

She departed this life 11th. July 1740

¹ *Mary Cooke*, the youngest Daughter, was married the 3^d July 1744 to Richard Saltonstall, Esq^{re} of Haverill.

The foregoing account of my Grandmother's children by Mr. Middlecot being compleated, as far as its necessary for my Purpose, I shall now say something of my own Father, William Payne, the only child of my Grand-Father Tobias Payne.

He was born the 22^d January 1668, about 8 months before his Father's Death; in 1685 he went to College, where he continued until 1689. After which he lived with his Father-in-Law Mr Richard Middlecot to learn Merchants Accounts, till 1691. He went for England in 1692 and returned the next year to merchandise, but meeting with continual Loss, he apply'd himself to Publick Business, and in 1698 rec^d a Commission from Gov^r Stoughton for the Impost. In 1699 received a Commission from my Lord Bellomont for Collector, in which Office he continued till 1710. In 1714 he had a Commission from the Council for Sheriff of the County of Suffolk. In 1715 he had a Commission from Gov^r Taller for ditto. In 1716 he was Commissioner of the Excise, after which he was in no Business at all, but lived on the Income of his Estate untill his decease, which was the 10th of June 1735 in the 66th year of his age, Leaving a Widow, three Sons, five daughters, one daughter in law, a widow, and five Grand Children all Living.

In Octo^r 1694 he was married to Mrs. Mary Taylor, daughter of James Taylor, Esq^{re} of Boston, who died in Child bed, the 6th. Jan'y 1700. By her he had four Children, viz

*William	born Nov 25, 1695
Tobias	„ June 25, 1697
*Sarah	„ Jan'y, 1699
Mary	„ Jan'y 6, 1700

In May 1703 he was married again to Mrs. Margaret² Stuart, an Orphan, the only child of William and Margaret Stuart of Ipswich: her mother was the daughter of a Dissenting minister in Yorkshire in the reign of King Charles the Second, whose father and mother dyed when she was young, which occasioned her going to Live with her

¹ Mary Cooke m. Richard Saltonstall. See Bond's Watertown, p. 927. Her son was Dr. Nathaniel S., father of Hon. Leverett S., through whom she has numerous descendants living.

² Her name was Anne, not Margaret, as the next note shows.

Sister in Limbrick,¹ where she was married to my Grandfather, Mr. William Stewart, of whom I can give no farther account then that he was a Scotchman and a good Liver. They both came to New England in 1684 and settled at Ipswich, where my Grand Father kept a shop till his decease, which was in Aug^r. 1693. By him my Grandmother had one child, viz my Mother, Margaret Stuart, born in Limbrick in May 1683. After my Grandfather's decease my Grandmother was again married to Coll^o Gedney of Salem, Anno 1696, with whom she lived till her decease, being the 15th Oct^r. 1697.

By her my father had 8 sons and 4 Daughters.

Sarah	born June 15, 1704, dec'd 1705
*William	„ Sept 19, 1706; died
*William	„ Jany 26, 1707; [-8]
*Edward	„ Mch 17, 1708, died
Ann	„ June 8, 1711
John	„ Feb 9, 1712 [-3]
*Edward	„ Oct 7, 1714 dec'd
Margaret	„ May 22, 1716
Richard	„ Apr 4, 1718
*Thomas	„ Apr 23, 1720
Edward	„ Feb 4, 1721 [-2]
Jane	„ Feb 17, 1723.

My eldest brother, William Payne, born 25 Nov. 1695 dec^d. Feb. 1705.

¹ It so happens that John Dunton, in his "Letters from New England" (Prince Society, 1867) and his "Life and Errors," gives a little more information about Mrs. Stewart and her relatives. Dunton writes in his "Letters" (pp. 63, 76, 99, 262, 279, 282) and in his "Life" (p. 136) that he boarded in 1686 at Boston, with Mr. Richard Wilkins, opposite to the Town House. "He was formerly a Bookseller in Limerick, and fled hither on the account of conscience with two Divines, Mr John and Mr Thomas Bayly. . . . His person is tall, his aspect sweet and smiling, and tho' but fifty years old, his hair's as white as snow. He is a man of good sence, very generous to his friend, talks well, keeps up the Practice of Religion in his Family, and is now a member of Mr. Willard's Church." Dunton also praises his wife, Mrs. Wilkins, and has much to say about their only child, Comfort, who was then about twenty-six years old. Again (p. 262) he says that Mrs. Wilkins had a sister at Ipswich, and so he and Miss Comfort went down there on a visit. So they travelled to "Mr Stewart's, whose wife was Mrs. Comfort's own Aunt," and were hospitably welcomed. Of Mr Stewart he says, "As to his Stature 'tis inclining to Tall" and gives him a high character. Of Mrs. Stewart he says, "Her Stature is of a middle size, fit for a Woman . . . and when she was about 18, perhaps there never was a Face more sweet and charming; nor could it well be otherwise, since now at 33, all you call sweet and ravishing is in her Face."

It may be added that Richard Wilkins was admitted to residence in Boston 28 Nov. 1684, with William Stewart and six others. He was a bookseller here, was nominated for postmaster after the overthrow of Andros, and died at Milton, 10 Dec. 1704, aged 81. His name does not occur in our Suffolk deeds or wills. As Mrs. Stewart was only some seven years older than her niece, Comfort Wilkins, of course she was much younger than her sister, Mrs. Wilkins, which confirms the text.

By my notes to Dunton (p. 282) it seems that Mrs. Stewart was named Anne, not Margaret; and the text confirms my then surmise that Anne married Colonel Bartholomew Gedney. William Stewart of Ipswich had a good estate, his inventory being about £1,500. There can be no doubt that his wife was named Anne in several documents.

My brother Tobias Payne lived with my Father till he was 18 years of age; then went to sea with his Uncle, Capt. Christopher Taylor, with whom he sail'd about a year; and was taken by the Pirates: after which he resided some time at Barbadoes, where my uncle Haggat put him in Master of a Sloop. Some time after, he returned to N. E. and married M^r. Sarah Winslow, daughter of Kinelm Winslow of Marshfield, by whom he had one child, viz

Mary Payne, born.

He sailed hence as Captain of a Ship, till his Decease about the Virgin Island, anno 1733.

Sarah Payne.

Mary Payne was married in Oct^r 1724 to Mr. Jona. Sewall,¹ a Merchant, son of Maj^r Sewall of Salem, with whom she lived till his Decease, being in Nov^r 1731, and had 6 children by him, viz:

Margaret Sewall, 6 Oct. 1725
do
do
Jonathan do Aug 1728
do
Jane do Novr. 1731.

My sister Sarah Payne was married the 26th Dec^r. 1734, to Mr John Colman,² jun^r. a Distiller, son of John Colman, Esq^r. of Boston, with whom she now lives and has had 5 children, viz

Sarah Colman	b	July	1736.
John	„	18 Jany	1737 [-8]
William		Aug	1739
Benjamin	„	July	1748
William	„	Aug.	1744.

My brother William Payne dec^d. May .
ditto " the third, dec^d.

My sister Ann Payne now lives a Maiden.

My brother John Payne⁸ lived two years.

My brother John Payne lived two years as an apprentice to Mr.

¹ This Jonathan Sewall was son of Major Stephen S., and therefore brother of Chief Justice Stephen S. Of the children of J. S. and Mary Payne, one was Jonathan, who became Attorney-General, m. Esther Quincy, was a strong Loyalist, and went abroad at the Revolution. He was long a friend of John Adams, and probably was reluctantly forced to take the side he did. He died at St. John, N. B., in 1796. His son Jonathan was Chief Justice of Lower Canada, and his son Stephen was Solicitor-General of the same province.

² This John Colman was nephew to Rev. Benjamin Colman, the well-known clergyman. (See Herald Journal, i. 58.) John, the brother of Rev. Benjamin, was one of the founders of the Brattle Street Church in Boston, to which Benjamin was called in 1699.

³ From the Council Records, as printed in my Massachusetts Civil List, p. 80, I can fill out a record of John Payne's appointment. July 14, 1749, John was appointed Register of Probate "in the absence of Andrew Belcher from the Province." Sept. 20, 1754, appointed for three months or until the return of John Shirley, and again in the next January, for two months. March 28, 1755, he and John Cotton were appointed joint Registers, which he held doubtless till his

Jona. Sewall, viz., till his Decease; then he wrote in the Register's Office with Mr. Boydell, till his Decease, being 1740; after which he continued in said Office under Mr. Jona. Belcher, while he held said office, being ; then under Mr. Auchmuthy while he held the said Office, being . Then under Mr. Belcher again, in which Place he continues at this day.

My brother Edward Payne, dec^d. June

My sister Margaret Payne was married the 7th Oct. 1741, to Mr. John Phillips of Boston, who was formerly married to my Couzen Sarah Cooke, with whom she now lives and has no children.

My brother Richard Payne serv'd seven years as an apprentice to Mr. Joseph Sherburne, to learn the Brazier's Trade.

My brother Thomas died a child.

Sister Jane now lives a maiden.

Edward, the youngest son, born the 4th Feb. 1721-2, lived as an apprentice with Mr. Benjamin Colman, Merchant in Boston, from April 1736 to May 1743. In Aug^t following opened a Store on the Long Wharfe at the desire of Brother John Phillips, who proposed to put a stock into my hands to Trade with on our joint accounts; but his stock being chiefly employ'd in a Distilhouse with Bro^r Colman, he could not furnish me with the stock I expected.

In Nov^r 1745, I engag'd in the distilling Business with Bro^r Colman, who was then separated from Mr. Phillips; but finding our stock was not sufficient to carry on the Business to advantage, and that Bro^r Colman did not manage the distilling as I expected, I determined to quit that Business, and proceed on a voyage to Gibraltar. In April 1746, I purchas'd a Vessel in company with Mr. John Mascarene and others, which we loaded with Rum, Fish, Flour &c. and in June I sail'd for Gibraltar, where I arrived the 24th July, and soon after dispatch'd the Vessel back to Boston, with a Cargo of Prize goods, Wine and Fruit; but remain'd there myself to dispose of the Cargo, and purchase another against her return. This vessel called the _____, Davenport Walker, master, on her return to Gibralter with another Cargo, had the misfortune to be taken as she enter'd the Straights. I then purchas'd a Brig^e called the Zant, put Capt. Philip Payne in Master, took some prize goods, and proceeded in her to Villa Nova in Portugal, where I loaded her with salt and some fruit, and return'd to Boston, where I arriv'd safe, 22^d April 1747.

In May, 1748, Mr Peter Chardon put 1000£ stg. into my hands to

death, as William Cooper was appointed with Cotton, Dec. 19, 1755. His will (Suff. Wills, iv. 285, new paging) was proved 23 Nov. 1759, dated 25 Mch. 1752, and, though not perfect through informality, was allowed for personal property. He gave every thing to his mother Margaret Payne, and therefore was probably never married.

The following obituary is from the "Boston Evening Post" for Monday, Nov. 19, 1759: "Last Saturday Morning died here after a short and violent Illness, Mr. John Payne, a Gentleman of known Abilities in the several Offices he sustained, and remarkable for his unsullied Integrity. He was a Father as well as a Son to his aged Mother, and not only a Brother, but a Guardian to his Sisters. His Death is as justly as it is universally lamented."

be employ'd in the English Trade, for which I was to have $\frac{1}{3}$ d. the Profit in said Stock, and to have liberty to do my own business; but money growing scarce, and that Trade being dull, I did not continue long in it, and in Feb. 1752, I finished that concern and parted amicably.

In March 1752, I entered into copartnership with Mr. James Perkins of Boston, and engag'd to settle at Gloucester, and to carry on a Trade there in the Fishery on our joint account: he put in a stock of 1000£ stg., and I to put in 500£ stg. The 22^d. of this month I remov'd there, built a store and a number of fishing Vessels, and carried on that business; also a foreign Trade in which I succeeded beyond my expectation, built a Wharff and Fish flakes. In this business I continued to mutual satisfaction untill July 1761, when we closed our Copartnership and divided the Stock to the satisfaction of both Parties, and on the 1st. Oct. 1761, I returned to Boston after 9 years' residence at Gloucester, which I esteem as the pleasantest part of my life, being advantageously employ'd in business, and enjoying a sett of agreeable acquaintance.

During my abode at Gloucester I was married to Miss Rebecca Amory of Boston (daughter of Thomas and Rebecca Amory,* born the 25th. June, O. S. 1725, by whom I had 3 children born in Gloucester, viz —

Mary	{	twins, born Dec. 1, 1757
Sarah		
Rebecca		" Aug ^t 28, 1759

The last five years I lived at Gloucester we were at Warr with France, during which I had 2 vessels taken in Europe, on which I had no Insurance; and two in the W. Indies that were partly insured. In the course of the Warr, Louisburg was taken a second time, Quebec and all Canada surrender'd to the English the 8 Sept. 1760.

[Here end Edward Payne's notes, and his son William begins to write.]

"Boston Feb. 1799. The reasons my father did not continue the account of his family, I am unable to give, but as he did not, I shall; and intend to give an account of my relations on my mother's side. Will. Payne."

On 1 Oct. 1761, my father removed from Cape Ann to Boston, to a House in State st. (now so called) in which I was born on 18th of July, 1762. On 11th. Oct. 1765, he had another son, who was named Edward, and who died on 31 Dec^r the same year.

My father continued to live in this House all the time untill his death, except the time of the Seige, when, being in favor of the Revolution, he left the town and lived at Medford and at Waltham. On 5th. March 1770 he was wounded in the arm by the British soldiers. Until the beginning of the Revolution he was concerned in the European trade and made money. On his return to town after the Seige he opened an

* " My grand mother Amory's maiden name was Holmes. W. P." — Note in original.

Insurance Office, and had most of the business of the town. He continued in this business till his Death, which was on the 5th March 1788, aged 67.

This ended the Life of a man of good sound sence, one who was esteemed and beloved by all that knew him, and whose reputation as an honest man was unsullied. He always had a good oppinion of the publick securities of the country, and invested all the money he could get, after paying the expences of his family, in them. He left \$80,000 Doll^s in publick paper, four Houses worth —— ; the one in State St, he gave to me on the death of my mother, and 13,000 Doll^s in securities, which I then had.

On 11th Nov. 1783, my sister Rebecca was married to Christopher Gore, an attorney-at-law, of whom it is probable, I shall give a further acc^t when I give a history of my own life.

At the time of my father's death, my Mother was very unwell, and had been for 2 or 3 years; her disorder came on by a Malincolly, and deprived her of her reason, to which she was never perfectly restored. She died on 14th Feb. 1799, nearly eleven years after the death of my father. She was between 73 and 74 years of age. She was a woman of the most amiable disposition, beloved by every one that knew her.

My mother had three brothers and one sister:¹

Thomas Amory, who married Elizabeth Coffin and had 9 children, viz
Thomas C. Amory, Rebecca Elizabeth, Nancy, Jonathan, John, Mary
Nathaniel and William

Jonathan, married Abigail Taylor, and had not any children.

Mary, married Timothy Newell: they had not any children

John, married Katherine Greene, by whom he had ten children, viz., John,
Rufus Greene, Thomas, Jonathan, William, Francis, Katherine, Rebecca,
Mary and Nancy.

Thomas Amory	died Aug. 1784
Elizabeth Amory	,, 17 June 1822
Jona Amory	,, 25 Sept 1797
Abigail Amory	,, 12 Nov. 1802
John Amory	,, 4 June 1803
Katherine Amory	,, 22 April 1777
Timothy Newell	,, 18 April 1799
Mary Newell	,, 25 April, 1804.

I, William Payne, was an apprentice to William Foster, after which my father set me up and gave me 3333 D^s. 33^{cts}., which I put into the Dry Goods line, but soon after, the Peace between Great Britain and America was concluded: I did not make any profit in that business. Afterwards my Father took me into partnership with him in the Insurance Office, and I kept a store on the Long Wharfe. After his death, T. C. Amory was a partner with me for two years in the Commission Line, 1788 and 1789: we lived and parted good friends and continue so. After this I bought and sold the Publick Securities of

¹ This account of the Amory family agrees with the one printed in the GENEALOGICAL AND HISTORICAL REGISTER, x. 62-3.

the country, and like a simpleton gave up the Insurance office, and was engaged in the purchase of five millions of Georgia Land, which brought upon me a vexatious Law suit, in which a Judgment of 220,000 was given against me. After I had settled that Judgment, (which I did in full), I sailed in the Minerva, Nov. 1799, for London, to make a Visit to my brother and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Gore: he was then a Commissioner from this Country, under the 6th article of the British Treaty. I returned by via New York and arrived there Oct. 19, 1800. Mr and Mrs Gore arrived from England 12 April 1804. During their absence I had the care of his business and farm at Waltham, on which I raised and planted Trees, and, formed most of the present walks. The House he built there was burnt down on 19th March, 1799, while I lived there.

Mr Gore and myself have always lived on the most friendly and intimate terms of friendship. I could not add to his fame in anything that I could say, nor would it be possible for me to express the pleasure and satisfaction, as well as information, that I have derived from his society.¹

June 26th. 1803 I was married to Mrs. Lucy Dobell, who was the daughter of Ellis² and Sarah Gray. She was born July 18, 1776, and married to Dr. Will. John Benger Dobell,³ April 26, 1797, who died in Oct. following; by whom she had one child, viz: Emmeline Benger Dobell, who was born 29 Mch. 1798.

Mrs Payne and myself passed the winter of 1803 at Washington, and on our way home, on the 8 April 1804, at New York was delivered, by the birth of two boys, which are christened Edward William and William Edward. May 8, 1807, Mrs. Payne had two other boys; they were called Chris^r Gore, and Ellis Gray. On 25 Sept 1807, Ellis Gray died; and on 5 Oct 1807, Chris^r Gore died.

March 13, 1809, Mrs. Payne died. Mrs Payne's father was the son of Rev. Ellis Gray, and her mother the daughter of Benj. Dolbear.

¹ Governor Christopher Gore fills a large space in our history; and a memoir of him will be found in Mass. Hist. Soc. Collections, 3d ser. iii. 191. At the end of this record will be found a sketch of his ancestry and immediate relatives.

² Rev. Ellis Gray was son of Edward Gray of Boston, rope-maker, who came here in 1686 (Bridgman's Copp's Hill Epitaphs, p. 227), by his second wife, Hannah Ellis. He was half-brother to Hon. Harrison Gray, Treasurer of the Province. Rev. Ellis Gray was ordained pastor of the Second Church, 27 Sept. 1738, and d. 7 January, 1753, aged 36. (See Robbins's History, pp. 185, 314.) Rev. Ellis Gray m. 1736, Sarah Tyler, and had Ellis, jr., b. 1745, m. Sarah Dolbear, and had, besides Mrs. Payne, Sarah, who m. Joseph Hall, and Hannah, who m. Judge Wilson of the United States District Court, and secondly Dr. Bartlett.

³ Of Dr. Dobell's antecedents I can learn little. The Boston journals recorded his death at Philadelphia in October, 1797, aged 30, calling him a celebrated physician. Following this clue by the kindness of a correspondent, I learn that Dr. Dobell is commemorated in a "Short History of the Yellow Fever that broke out in the City of Philadelphia in July, 1797," by Richard Folwell. It seems that Dr. Dobell volunteered his services in behalf of the poor during this epidemic, and fell a victim to his philanthropy. The account states that Dr. Dobell "was of independent circumstances, had been married but a few months before, and could have no temptation to the office which he undertook, but what arose from pure benevolence."

My brother, Chris^r. Gore, was Governor of Massachusetts from June 1809 to June 1810.

On Saturday evening Mch 27, 1813, [I] was married to Catherine Hallett, by the Rev^d. Mr. Miller, at New York. She was daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth Hallett; her mother's maiden name was Hazard.

Mrs Payne was born at New York on 22^d Feb. 1768. She had not any brothers; her eldest sisters were twins, Lydia and Elizabeth. Lydia married Mr. Horlitz, a German; Elizabeth, Mr. Gault; she is now living. Ann, the third daughter married Mr John Delafield. Mrs Payne was 4th daughter. Sarah was the 5th and is not yet married; and Maria, who married Col. Tallmadge, was 6th.

July 29, 1816, Emeline B. Dobell married to F. Carnes.

Aug. 17, 1821, she died and left three children.

[Here ends the line of autobiographies, though various interesting notes remain to be copied here. William Payne left three sisters and two sons; of these William E. survived the others and made a record as following:—]

"July 21, 1827, William Payne died after an illness of 4 days, leaving a wife, and Edward W. and W^m. E. Payne, twins.

"March 7, 1832. Edward W. Payne died of consumption after an illness of 5 months, borne without a complaint.

"January 22^d 1833. Sarah Payne died, of an inflammation of the lungs. Sick early in life, and never robust, she was always cheerful, and ever attentive to the comfort and contributing to the pleasures of those about her.

"Rebecca Gore died April 14, 1834. With a mind above ordinary women, was united a kindness of heart and a disinterestedness, which showed itself in deeds and not in words. Without children she was a mother to those of two families. Fond of retirement and domestic quiet, she loved to have her friends about her. Devoted to the care of a sick husband, she still kept up her intercourse with society and fulfilled her duties to it. An active member of society, none could live within the circle in which she moved without being affected by her influence.

"Mary Payne died Nov. 6, 1834. Always an invalid, she yet always enjoyed life, and from her good temper and ladylike deportment was ever a pleasant and important member of the family circle. She and Sarah were never separated from each other during the life of the latter. They had everything in common, and had always a competence. They lived much in society and did their share in the promotion of sociability and good feeling. In early life they were called to administer to the comfort of a mother who for many years was a source of care, anxiety and attention. They never remitted their attendance. In after life when their brother's estate became insolvent from the mismanagement of several manufacturing establishments in which he had invested the greater part of his property, they submitted to a loss of \$50,000 without a murmur." He adds that they continued to assist their brother's widow, &c.

"They were survived by an old and faithful servant, aged 86, and who had lived with them from the time she was sixteen. Her name was Thankful Leeds."

The last survivor of the family in the male line, William Edward Payne, left no autobiography; but instead his intimate friend and executor, the late Edward Blake, wrote in this volume a full record of Payne's life. Much of this tribute relates to personal matters of no interest, except to those connected with him by ties of kindred. We therefore present an abstract of this memoir in place of a copy of it.

William Edward Payne was born 8 April, 1804, and was baptized 25 Nov. following by Rev. Dr. Freeman; his half-sister, Emmeline B. Dobell, being baptized at the same time. He was a pupil at the Phillips Academy, Exeter. He entered Harvard College in 1820, and was graduated in 1824. Then, in company with his classmate and biographer, Blake, he studied at the Law School at Northampton, Mass.; in 1826 they became students in the office of Lemuel Shaw and Sidney Bartlett of Boston. In 1827 both were admitted to the bar.

Mr. Payne did not practise law to any extent, his health having been delicate for years; and he was mainly occupied in settling his father's estate. His own property, derived from his grandmother, was seriously diminished by investments in manufacturing corporations.

In 1834, on the death of his aunts, Mrs. Gore and Miss Mary Payne, he succeeded to a large estate, and he promptly availed of it, to pay all the creditors of his father's estate in full with interest, expending in this honorable manner over \$25,000.

The state of his health continuing unfavorable, his malady being some unusual form of lung disease, Mr. Payne sailed for Europe Dec. 25, 1834. He spent the next three years and a half abroad in search of health, but without success; and died at Paris, July 5, 1838. His remains were deposited at Père la Chaise in a tomb bearing the following inscription:—

William Edward
Payne,
de Boston, Etats Unis,
âgé de 34 ans.
Decédé à Paris,
5 Juillet, 1838.

Mr. Blake adds as to his character, "To intellectual powers of a high order he united a generosity and kindness of disposition which he possessed to a remarkable degree. Disinterestedness was a prominent trait of his character. He was very fond of doing good to others." "He was tried in adversity and prosperity," and "alike in both he never lost sight of the claims of others. He was as free from selfishness as the lot of humanity would permit." "He had a very strong sense of religion, and an entire conviction and faith in a future state, to which he looked forward with strong hopes."

The only near relatives of Mr. William E. Payne were the descendants of his half-sister, Miss Dobell.

As already noted, Emmeline B. Dobell married Francis Carnes of Boston, July 29, 1816. Their children were

- i Francis John born 1816
- ii Emmeline Wainwright „ 1819
- iii Lucy Payne „ 1820.

Francis Carnes died about 1860 at Dayton, Ohio; his wife died Aug. 17, 1821. He m. 2d, in 1828, Emma E. Osgood, who is still living.

Francis J. Carnes, only son, lived at Paris, and 30 June, 1843, there married Laura Cecilia, dau. of Thomas Van Zandt of New York. He died 14 Mch. 1845, without issue, and his widow married secondly 8 May, 1849, Alex. J. P. Garesché, and coming with him to this country, they now (1874) reside in St. Louis, Mo. They have had nine children.¹ Mrs. (Van Zandt) Carnes was b. 15 Mch. 1824.

Emmeline Wainwright Carnes married Edward A. Weeks; their children were

Edward F. born 25 Aug. 1848; a lawyer in New York.
Emmeline C. „ 8 Mch. 1851; m. George S. Baxter.

Mrs. Weeks died March 1852.

Lucy Payne Carnes, after the death of her sister, married Edward A. Weeks. He died 16 Nov. 1870, and his widow surviving him still resides in New York.

In regard to the Gores, the following outline of the family history may be acceptable.

The Gore Family.

The first of the name here, as Savage shows, was John¹ of Roxbury, who had a wife Rhoda, and d. 2 June, 1657. His will mentions sons John² and Samuel², and two daus. His widow m. John Remington.

John² Gore, jr., of Roxbury (b. 23 May, 1634) m. 31 May, 1683, Sarah Gardner and had sons John,³ b. 27 Feb. 1684; Ebenezer,³ b. 7 Nov. 1689; and Samuel,³ b. 1 Sept. 1699; as also daughters. He d. 26 June, 1705.

Samuel² Gore of Roxbury, carpenter, m. 28 Aug. 1672, Elizabeth, dau. of John Weld. They had sons Samuel,³ b. 20 Oct. 1681; John,³ 22 June, 1683; and Obadiah,³ b. 13 July, 1688. He d. 4 July, 1692; his widow m. —— Tucker.

¹ Alexander J. P. Garesché m. Laura C. (Van Zandt) Carnes, 8 May, 1849, and had

- Alexander, { b. 27 Aug. 1850.
- Eugene, }
- William A., „ 18 May, 1852.
- Henry S., „ 8 Nov. 1853.
- Julius P., „ 22 Oct. 1855, d. young.
- Edmond S., „ 6 July, 1857.
- Juliette L., „ 8 Jan. 1859.
- Serena, „ 5 Jan. 1861.
- Arthur F., „ 5 Nov. 1862.

[It was John,³ son of Samuel,² who was of H. C. 1702, afterwards captain of a vessel, who d. 12 Nov. 1720. This is shown by deeds in Suff. Reg., especially one in Lib. 31, f. 96, in which the three sons ratify sales by their mother Eliz. Tucker, late Gore, and the will of John Gore, mariner (Suff. Wills, xxii. 53), in which he mentions his bros., sister Margaret Heley, mother Eliz. Tucker, wife Rebecca. His wife was Rebecca Smith, m. 12 May, 1713; but he left no children. See Glover Memorials, p. 120.]

Obadiah³ Gore (son of Samuel²) was a carpenter in Boston, where he m. 26 Oct. 1710, Sarah Kilby. They had four daughters, Elizabeth, Miriam (wife of Daniel Bell), Sarah, and Katherine, besides a son John,⁴ b. 29 Dec. 1718. Obadiah d. in 1721.

John⁴ Gore of Boston, painter and merchant, m. 5 May, 1743, Frances, dau. of John Pinkney, by whom he had fourteen or fifteen children. He was an Addresser of Gage, went to Halifax with the British army in 1778, was banished in 1778, and was pardoned by act of the Legislature in 1787. He d. in Jan. 1796, aged 77, and his will (Suff. Wills, 94 f. 182) mentions sons Samuel⁵ and Christopher⁵, daus. Frances, Elizabeth, Susanna, Rebecca, and Catherine, grandson John⁶, son of John⁵ deceased, grandson John Taylor. To each he bequeaths one ninth of his estate.

Of his children, John⁵ who died in his father's lifetime, m. Sarah Foster 3 Mch. 1768, and had John⁶, who lived in Park St., Boston. This John had two children, John C. Gore of Roxbury, whose children live in California, and Eliza I. (called Louisa), who m. Horatio Greenough, the sculptor.

Samuel⁵ Gore m. Mary Peirce 10 Mch. 1774, and had four sons and five daughters. The sons were John (whose widow m. Samuel Appleton), George (father of Capt. Samuel Gore), and Christopher. Of the daughters, Fanny and Sarah married John Bumstead, Rebecca was the wife of Stephen Glover, and Mary married her cousin, Dea. Moses Grant. I am indebted to Mrs. Susan (Grant) Walker, for much information in regard to the later generations of the family.

Professor BOWEN asked to be excused from writing the Memoir of the late Dr. Jeffreys Wyman, which had been assigned to him, as those so admirably prepared by our associate, Dr. Holmes, for the "Daily Advertiser" and for the "Atlantic Monthly," and by Dr. Asa Gray for another magazine, seemed to render it unnecessary that another should be written by him.

Dr. ELLIS stated the rule of the Society, that Memoirs of deceased members should be prepared by associate members; and he suggested that, if Professor Bowen felt that he must decline the appointment, he might secure the consent of Dr. Holmes to substitute his Memoir, or a new draft of it prepared by the writer. Professor Bowen concurred in this view, and the Society voted to excuse him from writing the Memoir of Professor Wyman.

The Secretary read extracts from letters of the President, Mr. Winthrop, in one of which, dated "Cannes, France, 10 Dec., 1874," he speaks of inquiries he had made respecting the picture of Washington at Versailles, which proved to be substantially a repetition of the Albemarle picture. He had been about three weeks at Cannes, and had formed the acquaintance of the rector of a little English church there, the Rev. Neville Rolfe, a lineal descendant of the family of that name, of whom one married the celebrated Pocahontas. "His nephew," he writes, "son of an elder brother, now lives at Heacham Hall, Norfolk County, England, where there is an old portrait, probably the portrait of Pocahontas." A photograph of this picture had been promised to Mr. Winthrop, if it should be found practicable to obtain one.

FEBRUARY MEETING, 1875.

A stated monthly meeting was held on the 11th instant at 11 o'clock A.M.; Vice-President ADAMS in the chair.

The Recording Secretary read the records of the preceding meeting, which were approved.

The Librarian read his monthly list of donors to the Library.

The Corresponding Secretary reported a letter of acceptance from Samuel Rawson Gardiner, of London, elected a Corresponding Member.

Agreeably to a vote of the Society at the last meeting, the Council now recommended, through the chairman, the transference of the following names from the Corresponding to the Honorary list: the Hon. George P. Marsh, LL.D.; the Rt. Rev. Lord Arthur Hervey, Bishop of Bath and Wells; the Rev. Theodore D. Woolsey, D.D.; and the Hon. Hugh Blair Grigsby, LL.D., Chancellor of William and Mary College.

The recommendation was unanimously adopted.

Prof. Charles F. Dunbar, of Cambridge, was elected a Resident Member.

Hon. John Bigelow, of New York, was elected a Corresponding Member.

The Chairman then said,—

It becomes my painful duty to bring to your notice the losses which have befallen the Society since the day of our last meeting. Of these, three are on the list of our Corresponding